

III. ASSET PROFILE

A. PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

Purpose:

The purpose of compiling an asset profile of each community is to identify strengths, barriers, and opportunities in relation to residential, commercial, industrial, transportation and quality of life elements and recreation. Utilizing the collected information, the community can prioritize, recommend changes, programs and strategies needed to revitalize their neighborhoods.

Data Sources:

Many data sources were used to compile asset profiles for each cluster. Data collection was conducted through field surveys, secondary sources such as, the 1990 U.S. Census Information, the City's Master Plan, the Land Use Task Force, Instrumented Group Interview Surveys, Windshield Surveys of the existing residential and commercial, and Focus Group Forums.

Methodology:

As part of an asset-based community development approach, various methodologies were used. Interviews were conducted to gain insight from individuals with local community knowledge about cluster needs, potentials and reinvestment opportunities. Secondary sources were utilized to identify social services, demographic profiles, facilities, institutions and other pertinent resources located within the clusters. Finally, local and regional data were used for a comparative analysis to weigh the strengths of each cluster.

Cluster Boards: Composed of twenty (20) elected members who represent residents, property owners, local businesses, institutions and other community stakeholders. They are the point of contact with the community and the driving force for community participation in the Community Reinvestment Strategy (CRS).

Focus Groups: A series of public meetings to solicit opinions, anecdotes, experiences, and impressions from community residents and stakeholders in relation to the topics previously recommended by the Ad-Hoc Design Team.

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IGI Respondents: Questionnaires were prepared and distributed widely throughout the community in order to gather data. This allowed the TAT's to collect information about specific issues from a large audience. (The limited response received from this category rendered it useless as a tool for information gathering given the operational time-frame of the CRS project)

Neighborhood Development Groups: Community groups involved in addressing specific issues in their neighborhoods. The groups include neighborhood block-clubs, business and neighborhood associations, educational/youth organizations and housing development organizations.

Technical Assistant Teams: Planners and Planning Consultant Teams providing day-to-day operational support to the Cluster Board and community. Their key responsibilities were to establish a community office, develop surveys and recommendations in conjunction with community input and direction from the Cluster Board.

Michigan Metropolitan Information Center (MIMIC): As part of the CRS-P&DD Team, they conduct a variety of research, education, and service programs designed to improve our understanding of the patterns of population and housing in Detroit and urban America. They provided all secondary data, maps, census, etc. to Technical Assistance Teams.

B. CLUSTER OVERVIEW

1. Land Use

The land use trends in Cluster 7 are consistent with the City of Detroit's Master Plan. The current zoning categories include residential (R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5), commercial (B1, B2, B3, B4, B6), industrial (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5), institutions and parks/recreation (PR). There are specialized land use categories within the cluster; Transportation/Communication/Utilities, Non-Wooded Land, Wood Land, Extractive/Barren Land and Wetlands.

a. Residential

Single family residential housing comprises most of the developed land area. Over 90 percent of the housing stock in the cluster was built between 1940 and 1970 as indicated by brick frame and wood frame homes. A strong mix of housing stock age is found in the northeastern section of the cluster. The area

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is comprised of a variety of the most desirable housing in the city, with the exception of distressed pockets.

Two-family residential housing is located on the outer edges of single-family developments, along major arterioles, such as Plymouth, Chicago, Joy, Evergreen, and Tireman. Few developments can be found along the Southfield Freeway.

b. Commercial/Services

Commercial land use comprises less than 10 percent of the sector. Most of the retail commercial establishments are concentrated along Joy, Greenfield, Plymouth, West Warren, and Ford Road.

There are a variety of commercial establishments but many are showing signs of decline. Some vacancies are found along Plymouth, Southfield Freeway and Joy Road between Wyoming and Greenfield. Some of these businesses are vital and beneficial to the community, providing necessary convenience services, i.e. barber shops, beauty shops, food stores, fast-food restaurants, auto-mechanic supply/garages, and a variety of other stores. Comparison shopping facilities and specialty shops are noticeably lacking in the cluster.

c. Industrial

Industrial development predominates the look and feel of the cluster. The majority of these developments are along C&O Railroad Tracks and Conrail Tracks, at the northeastern and northwestern corners of the cluster.

d. Institutional

Institutional land uses both public and private are interspersed throughout the cluster. Most notably are the churches, public service and educational institutions. These include:

- Wayne County Community College on Greenfield, south of Joy Road.
- DPS School- Listing (See Appendix C)
- Libraries: Richard Branch located on Grand River. (closed for renovations), Edison Branch located on Joy Road.

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e. Recreation

There are approximately 1,500 acres of open space for recreational use in the area. River Rouge Park (1,181.4 acres) located along W. Outer Drive between Warren and Plymouth, offers the community a variety of recreation activities. Other parks range from mid-sized community parks to neighborhood playgrounds. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- Stoepel Park No. 2 on West Chicago and Grandmont at 36.200 acres.
- Tireman-Littlefield on Tireman and Littlefield at 1.943 acres.
- Hammerberg, Owen on Wyoming and West Chicago at 14.585 acres.
- Simanek, P.F.C. Robert on Southfield, north of Warren at 6.556 acres.

f. Vacant Land

Vacant land accounted for in this section reflect parcels surveyed for the 1980 U.S. Census. As illustrated in Exhibit 3 - Vacant land Map, over 50% of the vacant parcels are found in census tracts 5439, 5372, 5454 and 5352². In addition vacant parcels owned by the City of Detroit, known as City-Owned Surplus-Parcels, i.e., land parcels conveyed to city ownership due to tax delinquencies³ are also presented in this category. Based on data compiled from the City of Detroit Planning Department, the city wide average is 10.8 percent of all total number of parcels. The cluster has approximately 100 acres of "vacant" land located within neighborhoods and some edges along I-96 and the C&O railroad tracks.

The northeastern section of the sector has the highest concentration of city owned - surplus parcels. They range in sizes and present vast opportunities for redevelopment. (see Exhibit 4)

2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

This section will attempt to address commercial, housing, job centers, transportation and crime within a regional context. Understanding issues as they relate to the aforementioned, will give a more comprehensive and analytical study of the trends that impact both the City's growth and individual subcommunities. Knowledge of both local and regional trends,

² Source: MIMIC -Percentage of vacant parcels by 1980 Census Tract.

³ Source: City of Detroit Planning Department. These parcels are not city service functioned.

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make community planning and development responsive to the needs of the community and help direct the competitiveness of a city.

a. Commercial

Commercial activity should be viewed in the context of the City of Detroit and regional trends. In the last two decades, we have witnessed the growth and development of regional shopping centers. Ample parking facilities and unified management are associated with these developments on a regional scale. Simultaneously, the number of consumer retail and service centers have declined within the cluster and the city. The shift from commercial strip, ma & pa stores to shopping centers have had a devastating effect on the city and cluster.

Recent surveys and consumer trends indicate the willingness of residents to do more area shopping if local merchants offer comparable goods, services and prices (See Neighborhood Commercial - Focus Group Highlights). In addition, greater need for security and personal property protection for commercial establishments were concerns most cited.

The prospects for long range survival is incumbent upon retailers and managers of small retail facilities to offer goods and services that cater more carefully to the needs, tastes and desires of today's consumers. Small independent retailers would increase their chances for long-term viability by creating strong maintenance, security techniques, management expertise, strong marketing and customer satisfaction/relation.

b. Housing

Finding a balance between housing needs and supply are challenges the region and the nation continuously grapple with. Is there a direct relationship between housing, jobs and economic growth? Yes, if the region and the City of Detroit are to grow and be competitive within the global economy, ensuring affordable housing and a stable housing market will go a long way. In the last four years, Detroit has increased its capacity in creating housing stock through, rehabilitation, new developments and in-fill developments.

Cluster 7 has a total of 48,339 housing units, of which, 93 percent are occupied. Further, of the total number of occupied housing, over 60 percent are owner-occupied. This correlates with structure type, as most single family homes are brick and less than 55 years old. In addition, the community is stable with over 60 percent of individuals having lived in the same residence since 1985. With the projected increased growth in the region,

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continued housing development will promote security and community stability well into the 21st century.

c. Job Centers

According to the Michigan Employment Security Agency, occupational projections to the year 2005, average annual openings will yield 70,357 employment opportunities for residents in the SE Michigan region. That translates to 24,856 in job growth and 45,501 in job replacement. According to unadjusted estimates compiled by the Michigan Employment Security Commission(MESC), unemployment rates increased in all ten(10) major labor markets⁴. Out of the eight counties in Southeastern Michigan, Wayne County was one of the few that had a 0.8% decline in unemployment .

The sharpest decrease in the labor market was the "seasonal job" category. However, continued increase in construction and retail trade ensures a booming economy for the region. This trend signifies future demand in skilled labor and service-oriented markets while hiring projections in manufacturing have slowed down considerably. Predictably, hiring increases and decreases are industry driven. Even though the following figures are based on national average, the same is applicable to the region. Construction at 57% leads the way, telecommunications second at 49.1%, Information Technology at 47.6%, Transportation - 45.2%, Electrical/Electronics - 42.7%, Financial Services - 42.4% and Machinery - 39.7%.

For the SE Michigan region to have a competitive edge, communities and residents have to be armed with the educational skills and technological training for the 21st century. The biggest incentive for job center relocation to the city is based on a skilled labor force, median income indicating stable and good consumer market, accessibility to public amenities and tax incentives. The revitalization of the communities is dependent on the economic development gained through the creation and growth of job centers locally and within the city.

d. Transportation

A comprehensive transportation plan that links its residents, jobs centers and housing, is key to its livability. SEMCOG, has finalized a 2020 year Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) for the improvement and maintenance of the region's transportation

⁴ Major Labor Markets consists of the following: Manufacturing, Transportation, Communication & Utilities, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Finance, Insurance & Real -Estate, Business, Personal Entertainment Services, Professional Services, Public Administration, Public Sector, Other.....

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system. (Appendix D represents a listing of cluster 7 transportation improvements as designated by the Transportation Improvement Program 1996 - 1998). Most people can attest that these enhancements are over due, considering that Michigan has some of the worst roads in the nation. Consequently, the region's competitive edge has been greatly impaired by the endless miles of hazardous and poor roads. The existing infrastructural conditions have limited revenues the region could have received through tourism.

An efficient and effective transportation system serves as a catalysts to the growth and prosperity of a region. It is the link to job centers and services for residents, and a cost effective way to move goods to foster economic activity. SE Michigan has a major stake in creating a comprehensive network if it is to compete in the global economy.

In cluster 7, the existing public transportation rated comparably fair in the following categories; accessibility, service delivery and routing. Even though less than 30% of the residents are without vehicles, the need for a more efficient public transportation system is of great importance. With over 80% of the residents working and shopping outside the cluster and city, the increased volume in traffic exacerbates congestion, road wear and tear, and air- pollution.

e. Crime Section

Crime, whether real or perceived is the death of a neighborhood, city and region. Crimes, especially homicide, assaults and burglaries affect not only the local communities, but the local economy. Two decades ago, Detroit had the dubious honor of being named the *murder capital* of the nation. This has been a difficult image to overcome. Consequently, it not only deterred potential investors and residents from relocating to the area and region, but, revenues received from tourism reached a low 64.42⁵ during 1982.

In comparison to cities of comparable-population size, such as San Antonio, Texas, Detroit had a total crime index of 120,188 in 1996, vs. 87,710 of the former. Even with these figures, there has been a 2 point (2%) decrease in the following types of crimes between 1995 and 1996; murder, robbery, burglary and larceny⁶. This trend can be applied regionally. Detroit has seen a

⁵ The base year of the Detroit Comeback Index is 1994, equaling 100. The 1990's have served as a turning point with figures generated through tourism reaching a high 121.79 - The last quarter index indicate a sharp decline in tourism (Source: Economic Department of Comerica Bank, 1997)

⁶ The figures given are from the Uniform Crime Reports, 1996 Preliminary Annual Release.

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decrease in these types of crime due to the visibility of the police and citizen activism. Few isolated incidents still continue to occur, but like any other community, residents and businesses with long-term commitment are rediscovering Detroit again.

3. SPECIAL ISSUES**a. Vacant Land**

Vacant land⁷ accounts for over 100 acres of the cluster. The vacant parcels are scattered throughout the sector and range in size. Vacant land as shown in Exhibit 3 are properties or areas with 75 percent or more land unoccupied by structures or any type of development/improvements. These are un-used parcels observed by Technical Assistance Teams in addition to the information collected for the 1980 U.S. Census Vacant Parcels map. Collectively, they include the following: lots purchased by neighboring owners for gardening, or yard space; abandoned homes and shops are included since they present redevelopment opportunities.

b. City Owned Surplus Land

See page 13

c. Historic Districts

Cluster 7 has no historic districts or historic buildings as designated by the National Registry of Historic Sites. (Source: City of Detroit Planning and Development Department)

d. Zoning

Existing zoning generally conforms with the existing land uses. The current zoning categories include residential (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5), commercial (B2, B3, B4), industrial (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5), institutions and parks/recreation (PR). The zoning in Cluster 7 is as described below:

i. Residential

A high concentration of the residential development zoned R1, is located along W. Outer Drive, Burt Road, West Chicago, Paul

The Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 3 percent during 1996 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1995. The violent crimes like murder, robbery, forcible rape, and aggravated assault decreased 7 percent while property crimes like burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 3 percent.

⁷ Vacant land is categorized into the following percentages :0-10%; 10-20%; 20-40%; 40-50%; 50- above % vacant parcels per census tract.

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Avenue, Telegraph, etc. Surrounding these single-family housing is mostly two-family housing, zoned R2. Blocks bordered by the C&O Railroad and West Chicago, east of Evergreen are zoned R3. A small strip along the Southfield Freeway between Joy Road and West Chicago; north of Warren (east service drive) and north of Ford Road (west service drive) are zoned R4.

ii. Commercial

Commercial developments primarily along Joy, Greenfield, Plymouth, West Warren, and Ford Road are zoned B2 and B4 for local business/residential and general business. Three areas in cluster 7 are zoned as shopping districts; Plymouth between Burt Road and Evergreen, West Chicago between the C&O Railroad/Southfield Freeway, and the corner of Greenfield and Joy Road.

iii. Industrial

Industrial development predominates the look and feel of the cluster. The majority of these developments are along C&O Railroad Tracks and Conrail Tracks, at the northeastern and northwestern corners of the cluster.

iv. Institutional

No institutional or open space zones are indicated on the zoning map because these uses are permitted within all zoning categories in the City of Detroit. Institutional land uses both public and private are interspersed throughout the cluster. Most notably are the churches, public service and educational institutions.

v. Parks and Recreation

There are approximately 1,500 acres of land for recreational use in the area. Most of the area bounded by I-96 (N), Burt Road (E), Parkland Street (W) and Warren (S) is zoned PR. River Rouge Park (1,181.4 acres) offers the community a variety of recreation activities and programs. Numerous other recreation facilities such as neighborhood playgrounds and parks are found in the northeastern and central sections of the cluster.

e. Enterprise Zones/Renaissance Zones

Cluster 7 does not contain Enterprise or Renaissance Zones. However, there is an adjacent Enterprise Zone located in Cluster 6 a neighbor on the north eastern border of the cluster.

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4. EXISTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

a. Census-Based Cluster Profile

Four subcommunities⁸ are found in the cluster: Cody, Rouge, Brooks and Mackenzie. The cluster abuts Redford Township and Dearborn Heights to the west and Dearborn and Dearborn Heights to the south.

The demographic data utilized in this section was obtained from the 1990 Census Subcommunity Profile for the City of Detroit, and the Michigan Metropolitan Information Center (MIMIC) of the Wayne State University. Due to the age of the available data, observed trends within the sector and city are also presented for comparative analysis, and to present a more accurate city-wide picture.

The 1990 census indicates a total population of 126,700 persons which is both culturally and ethnically diverse. The African American population predominates at 70.09%, while the white population at 27.38%, is the second largest racial grouping. Hispanics number at 1.59% with the remaining 2.53% comprising of 'Other'. Other races, such as East Indians and persons of Arabic descent are interspersed throughout the cluster. Overall, the cluster has a slightly high number of young adults, persons less than 18 years. Three of the subcommunities have 30% or more of their total population made up of this sub-population. Seniors, persons older than sixty-five, make-up less than 12% of this sub-population. Brooks has the highest percentage at 16% with Rouge the lowest at 8%. This is signified by the limited senior housing located within the cluster. The extremely low percentage (0.66%) of group quarters, further supports this premise. Over 50% of the households are single-family; Mackenzie and Brooks on the eastern section with 55% and 54%, respectively.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1

Total Male	58,541	Brooks	33%	16%
Total Female	68,159	Cody	32%	10%
% African American	70.09%	Mackenzie	30%	9%
% White	27.38%	Rouge	26%	8%
% Hispanic	1.59%			
% Other	2.53%			

⁸ The census tracts that comprise these subcommunities are:

5342, 5343, 5344, 5347, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5366, 5372, 5439, 5440, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5468, 5469

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The median income for the cluster is \$22,412, relatively higher than the city's of \$18,740. In spite of this, Mackenzie and Brooks have 33% and 34% persons living below poverty, giving the cluster a poverty rate of 28%. Similar percentage numbers in relation to households receiving public assistance are further evidenced. In conclusion, cluster 7 has over 75% of its population living above poverty, setting a stage for reinvestment and revitalization.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS*
Table 2

% Occupied	93.25%
% Vacant	6.75%
% Owner-Occupied	60.61%
% Renter -Occupied	39.39%
Predominant Years Structure Built	1940 -1969
Median Housing Value	78.17%
Median Contract Value	\$25,200
	\$307

The percentage of housing occupancy is very high at 93%, with 61% home ownership. The cluster has predominantly single-family housing with a median housing value of \$25,200. Over 78% of the housing was built between 1940 and 1969. In addition, 61% of the home-owners have had the same residence since 1985, signifying a stable, and healthy housing market. Multi-family housing at a median contract rent value of \$307 is interspersed throughout the cluster. Single and two family (duplexes) residential housing structures constitute the bulk of the housing stock in the area.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Table 3

Median Household Income	\$22,412
% Persons Below Poverty Level	27.82%
% of Group Quarters	0.66%
% Living in same house since 1985	60.65%
% of Predominant Occupation Type	Administrative Support 21.24%

The predominant occupation type is administrative support at 21.24%. Cluster-wide, a lack of high tech, or service employment opportunities are visible. Consequently, most residents in occupations other than manufacturing are employed outside of their communities and/or city boundaries.

⁹ City of Detroit Planning and Development Department / WSU/CSU/Michigan Metropolitan Information Center - Detroit
Subcommunity Rankings from the 1990 Census, December 1993

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Over 60% of the cluster residents are high school graduates. Cody has the highest percentage at 10% of residents who are college graduates.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4

Cody subcommunity	74%	63%
Rouge Subcommunity	66%	63%
Brooks Subcommunity	65%	63%
Mackenzie Subcommunity	64%	63%
	% College Graduates	City of Detroit
Cody Subcommunity	10%	10%
Rouge Subcommunity	7%	10%
Brooks Subcommunity	5%	10%
Mackenzie Subcommunity	7%	10%

b. Crime Statistics

The effects of crime can greatly influence the image of any community. If an area is perceived to be riddled with crime, chances are, not many people want to stay or relocate to those communities. In addition, businesses tend to shy away and not invest capital or create employment opportunities for the residents.

Crime, specifically homicide, is the watch dog that impacts the livability and economic prosperity of a community. From newspapers to television, there are daily accounts of violence on our streets, more so now, our homes. Cluster 7 is not exempt. Crime, especially burglary and auto-theft are the most rampant in the area. Based on the 1996 Total Crimes reported by Detroit Police Department, the area has an average ranking in comparison to city-wide crime occurrences, with different sections having specific-related incidences¹⁰. For instance, some areas in the southeastern and southwestern sections have higher incidences of robberies, assaults and homicide. The rest of the reported crimes like rape, larcenies and auto theft, are evenly represented cluster-wide.

¹⁰ This is based on Total Crimes reported by Squared Cars City-Wide in 1996. Total Crimes refers to all reported Homicides, Rapes, Robberies, Assaults, Burglaries, Larcenies and Auto Thefts. -Source: Detroit Police Department /MIMIC

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c. Variations within Cluster

As previously stated, the cluster is home to 126,700¹¹ residents who are both culturally and ethnically diverse. The highest concentration of people is in the Mackenzie subcommunity (tracts 5366, 5342) and the northern section of Brooks subcommunity (tracts 5353, 5452). The population of the aforementioned range between 5,000 persons per tract and above. Tracts 5468, 5461 5460, 5458 and 5455, have the second highest concentration ranging from 4,500 to 4,999 persons. The lowest number of people is located in the northwestern section; tracts 5440, 5439, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5469, and tracts 5454, 5457, 5354, 5357, 5343 and 5372.

Household¹² income includes everyone in the household. For the cluster, the western section (tracts 5440, 5463, 5462, 5464, 5466) and a few in the southeastern section (tracts 5353, 5357, 5347 5356), have a median household income of \$26,000 and above. The lowest household incomes of \$17,999 and below, are found in the northeastern portion (tracts 5372, 5366, 5342, 5352, 5343, 5344) and tracts 5453, 5454. Significantly, the latter is also the location of Herman Gardens, the only public housing development in the cluster. The income is low when compared to the cluster-wide average of \$22,412. Over 50% of the households are single-family; Mackenzie and Brooks on the eastern section with 55% and 54%, respectively.

Housing in the cluster was predominantly built between 1940 and 1970, with the exception of tracts 5343 and 5342 which have mixed housing stock age, that is, 6% of total housing units. Only 22% of the mixed stock was built before 1940. Therefore, a cluster-wide comparison based on age and housing type is relatively even. However, there is a strong relationship between household income and home ownership trends. Areas with the highest home-ownership rates of 70% to 92% are those with the highest to average household incomes¹³. Based on the 1990 census, only 6.7% of the housing units are vacant.

In conclusion, the cluster possesses well-preserved and strong housing stock, opportunities for those who want to be homeowners can be made available with concentrated reinvestment and neighborhood "reclaiming".

¹¹ The sector seems to be divided into west-east lines. Conversely, this division is duplicated racially, with the majority of the African American population residing in the eastern section while the white population resides in the west. Hispanics, East Indians, and persons of Arabic descent are interspersed throughout the cluster.

¹² Household is defined as one person or a group of persons occupying a housing unit

¹³ Tracts in the northwestern and north-southeastern section of the cluster.

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5. ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Like most communities, Cluster 7 has assets ranging from its residents, businesses, schools, institutions and community organizations. The area is home to 147 Community Organizations¹⁴ specializing in neighborhood block-clubs, business and neighborhood associations, educational/youth organizations and housing development organizations.

The sector is evenly served by community and business organizations, but few housing development, human services and educational/youth organizations. Most organizations function in dual-capacities, as both community-based development organizations and business associations. However, there is a visible lack of educational/youth development organizations within the cluster. The Detroit Impact Center, located on Greenfield, is one of the few that focuses on youth development; kids ranging from elementary to high school. G.L.O.O.W Educational Counseling Center is the second organization that is youth and education-oriented.

Human Service Organizations are also underrepresented in the cluster. The following two organizations are represented: Family Independence Agency has three sites, and the Michigan Employment Security Agency - MESA .

In addition to several public and private schools, the sector has several Headstart Programs for pre-schoolers. Most of these programs are maintained and operated from local churches like, Metropolitan Church of God, New St. Paul Baptist Church, etc.

The area is serviced by the following type of organizations. For a complete listing of these organizations, boundaries, and mission statements see Appendix A. (The majority of the organizations did not provide mission statements)

- ⇒ **Community - Based Development Organizations**
- ⇒ **Housing Development Organizations**
- ⇒ **Neighborhood and Business Organizations**
- ⇒ **Human Services Organizations**
- ⇒ **Faith-Based Organizations**
- ⇒ **Institutions**

¹⁴ There might be more than 147 organizations in the cluster, the figure quoted is based on information collected from numerous public and private agencies and secondary sources.

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The sector is located within the Detroit Public Schools Area B. (School Listing - Appendix C). In addition, Wayne County Community College, Breithaupt Technical School, Rogers High School and other vocational training centers are assets found in the area. This listing reflects a few of the assets, due to the quantity, complete listings are provided in the appendix sections.

Wayne County Community College:

This local college has a variety of programs that meet specific community needs such as nurse-training, etc. They have networked with the local Head-Start Program to provide free child-care to students. In addition, there are free summer sport programs for children over ten (10) years old.

Breithaupt Technical School:

Provides training in cooking, catering, auto repair and video production to both students and adults. The facility also has meeting-rooms that are accessible to the community.

Rogers High School:

Located in Herman Gardens School, this school has ROTC and Criminal Justice programs as part of their extensive curriculum.

Jameson Elementary School: (Math and Science Academy)

Located at 6230 Plainview, this school focuses on Math and Science in addition to their extensive curriculum.

Libraries

Edison Branch located at Joy Road

Richard Branch located at Grand River. (This branch is closed due to renovations)

Police Stations:

The 2nd Police Precinct located at 13530 Lesure

The 6th Police Precinct located at 11450 Warwick

Fire Station:

Area fire station located on Joy Road

Churches:

(Over 300 churches are found in the cluster. See Appendix B for a complete listing)